



2019 BUDGET WORKSHOP #6

November 07, 2018, 5:00 PM

Room 404, City Hall

2019 Budget / 2019 Capital Improvement Program (CIP)
COUNCIL / STAFF WORKSHOP #6
November 07, 2018 5:00 PM
Room 404, City Hall

AGENDA

- I. Budget Hearing
- II. CIP Project Discussion by Category (page numbers from version 10.26.18)
 - a) Comprehensive Streets / Utility Improvements
 - Page 2019-2 – 2019-4
 - b) Other Streets
 - Page 2019-5 – 2019-8
 - c) Storm Water Utility
 - Page 2019-9 – 2019-14
 - d) Water Utility
 - Page 2019-15 – 2019-17
 - e) Waste Water Utility
 - Page 2019-18 – 2019-19
 - f) Sidewalks
 - Page 2019-20 – 2019-21
 - g) Public Property Improvements – Non-Utility
 - Page 2019-32
 - h) Public Property Improvements – Utility
 - Page 2019-35 – 2019-38
 - i) Major Equipment
 - Page 2019-39 – 2019-40
- III. Joint Discussion LRFC on use of Vehicle Registration Fee
- IV. 2019 Budget Updates
 - a) Final ERP Numbers – Balanced as presented
 - b) Status of Levy
- V. Budget amendments being proposed by Staff and Council
- VI. Capital Improvement Program amendments being proposed by Staff and Council
- VII. Remaining Milestones for 2019 Budget
 - a) 11/09/18 – Release Budget/CIP Amendment Sheet
 - b) 11/13/18 - Release Budget/CIP Amendment Sheet
 - c) 11/14/18 – Council Adopt 2019 Budget and 2019 Capital Improvement Program

Vehicle Registration Fee (VRF) Facts

- VRF is permitted under State of Wisconsin Statutes §341.35. Funds received from the VRF are only permitted to be utilized for transportation related purposes.
- VRF would be collected primarily from residents. State Statutes exempt vehicles in excess of 8,000 lbs. from the fee. This means that businesses utilizing those larger vehicles would not pay the VRF.
- Municipally owned and State of Wisconsin owned vehicles are among the list of vehicles exempt from the VRF as identified in Wisconsin Statutes §341.35.
- The street portion of special assessments could be eliminated if VRF is set high enough.
 - This would not impact special assessments related to utilities, sidewalks or driveway aprons.
 - If the street portion of the special assessments were eliminated, the City could reduce the need for borrowing, or increase the amount of streets being worked on.
- Property owners currently paying special assessments would still need to continue with their payments plus pay the VRF on their vehicles each year.
- Paying an annual VRF would help those homeowners who cannot afford making payments for a street special assessment.
- The City bills property owners for special assessments after the construction project is complete. Only the property owners adjacent to the street being work on are paying for the street repairs. One homeowner reported he was paying \$266 a month for the next 15 years for the total of his special assessments relating to a street reconstruction project. This total includes not only the street reconstruction portion, but also utility service lateral costs, sidewalk costs and driveway apron costs. If a VRF is instituted then all vehicles, registered in the City of Oshkosh, rated less than 8000 lbs. would be helping to pay for only that street portion of those costs.
- LRFC Motion - Is for the LRFC to advise the council to eliminate special assessments for street reconstruction projects for “Residential 1 properties”¹ & “Residential 2 properties”² as defined in the City’s Special Assessment Policy.

¹ Property with one or two dwelling units

² Properties with more than two dwelling units, churches, schools, or a similarly-used tax-exempt property shall be treated as “Residential 2” properties

4 possible approaches to implementation of Vehicle Registration Fee

➤ Replace Special Assessments with VRF fee

Analysis –

2017 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) \$1.7 million \$34 VRF/Actual \$2,072,980 \$41.50

2018 CIP – \$1.1 million \$22.00 VRF

2019 CIP – \$1.1 million \$22.00 VRF

*Assumption of 50,000 registered vehicles and does not include a reduction for fee charged by the Department Motor Vehicles (DMV). This fee is currently 17 cents per vehicle.

Advantages –

- Elimination of Special Assessments
- Reduced Administration for Special Assessment Program
- No longer need to borrow General Obligation Debt for Special Assessments

Disadvantages –

- Will need to continually update this fee annually to ensure adequate funding for special assessments
- Establishing a VRF fee based on CIP budget that is subject to change based on actual costs (see CIP 2017 above)
- Inequality for property owners who have paid or are paying for their special assessments
- The fee will be primarily be collected from residential home owners and small businesses
- Vehicles which weigh 8,000 pounds or more are not subject to VRF fee and they cause more wear/damage to roads

➤ Replace Special Assessments for “Residential 1” properties¹ (single-family, and two-family residences) with VRF fee

Analysis –

2017 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) \$800,000 \$16 VRF

2018 CIP – \$33 Thousand \$.60 VRF

2019 CIP – \$600 thousand \$12.00 VRF

*Assumption of 50,000 registered vehicles and does not include a reduction for fee charged by the Department Motor Vehicles (DMV). This fee is currently 17 cents per vehicle.

¹ Property with one or two dwelling units

Advantages –

- Elimination of Special Assessments for “Residential 1” home owners
- Reduce borrowing for General Obligation Debt for Special Assessments
- Fund balance could be used for designated transportation project funding
- “Residential 2” properties² will still be subject to special assessments

Disadvantages –

- Will need to continually update this fee annually to ensure adequate funding for special assessments
 - Inequality for property owners who have paid or are paying for their special assessments
 - Vehicles which weigh 8,000 pounds or more are not subject to VRF and they cause more wear/damage to roads
- **Implement VRF, but cap “Residential 1” special assessments to a maximum street assessment of \$5,000.00 (VRF fees would be applied to the portion to street assessments amounts greater than \$5,000.00)**

Financial analysis not provided at this time due to complexity of calculations

Advantages –

- This cap would provide financial benefit property owners with a large frontage lots and corner lots
- Reduce borrowing for General Obligation Debt for Special Assessments in which property owners owe more than \$5,000.00
- Fund balance will need to be maintained to address variances in planned “Residential 1” street construction
- Fund balance could be used for designated transportation project funding
- “Residential 2” properties will still be subject to special assessments

Disadvantages –

- Inequality for property owners who have paid or are paying for their special assessments
- The fee will be primarily be collected from residential home owners and small businesses which will have little to no benefit
- Vehicles which weigh 8,000 pounds or more are not subject to VRF and they cause more wear/damage to roads
- Inequality of benefit due to distribution being based on property size.
- Small lots in older residential areas will likely not benefit

² Properties with more than two dwelling units, churches, schools, or a similarly-used tax-exempt property shall be treated as “Residential 2” properties

- **Implement a VRF fee and adjust the percentages of assignment in “Residential 1” to an allocation of 20%, 60%, 20%. This is in lieu of the current allocation which is 33 1/3%, 33 1/3 %, and 33 1/3%.**

Financial analysis not provided at this time due to complexity of calculations

Advantages –

- 40% Reduction in special assessments for “Residential 1”
- Equally applying the benefit to all residential homeowner that are in “Residential 1”
- Reduce borrowing for General Obligation Debt for Special Assessments
- Fund balance will need to be maintained to address variances in “Residential 1” street construction
- Fund balance could be used for designated transportation project funding
- The fee will be primarily be collected from “Residential 1” home owners which receive direct benefit if assessed in future
- “Residential 2” properties will still be subject to special assessments

Disadvantages –

- Inequality for property owners who have paid or are paying for their special assessments
- Small businesses will contribute to VRF fee, but not receive benefit
- Vehicles which weigh 8,000 pounds or more are not subject to VRF and they cause more wear/damage to roads

Special Assessment Total Dollars History
Assessment Amounts Per Year Using Rate for Given Year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Res 1	\$ 387,658.14	\$ 817,448.60	\$ 757,455.30	\$ 1,265,298.44	\$ 411,549.74	\$ 635,507.60	\$ 553,993.80
Res 2	\$ 52,794.50	\$ 88,270.56	\$ 684,857.66	\$ 324,166.50	\$ 376,855.15	\$ 327,061.35	\$ 133,899.85
Other	\$ 36,209.25	\$ 33,093.40	\$ 155,483.94	\$ 802,189.40	\$ 1,011,873.93	\$ 315,112.02	\$ 969,339.87
Total	\$ 476,661.89	\$ 938,812.56	\$ 1,597,796.90	\$ 2,391,654.34	\$ 1,800,278.82	\$ 1,277,680.97	\$ 1,657,233.52
Total Res	\$ 440,452.64	\$ 905,719.16	\$ 1,442,312.96	\$ 1,589,464.94	\$ 788,404.89	\$ 962,568.95	\$ 687,893.65
Street Miles	0.77	1.59	2.16	2.50	2.18	1.07	1.03
Total \$/Mile	\$622,040.23	\$589,409.07	\$740,519.43	\$956,726.97	\$826,598.74	\$1,199,316.54	\$1,601,983.30
Res \$/Mile	\$574,787.43	\$568,632.24	\$668,458.41	\$635,829.33	\$361,996.42	\$903,531.39	\$664,960.08

Note: These are only the street reconstruction portion of the Special Assessments, this does not include drive aprons, sidewalks and utilities.

MILL RATE - CURRENT \$ **10.50699468**
CONTINGENCY - CURRENT \$ **78,500.00**
ERP AVAILABLE \$ **400,000.00**

	<u>SC</u>	<u>MM</u>	<u>JK</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>LP</u>	<u>COUNT</u>
ERP AVAILABLE	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	
EXPENSES:						
BATTALION CHIEF BACKFILL PAY		73,300.00	73,300.00	73,300.00	73,300.00	4
MASTER MECHANIC		80,500.00	80,500.00	80,500.00		3
CIVIL ENGINEER		89,000.00	89,000.00	89,000.00		3
CYBER INSURANCE POLICY		15,000.00		15,000.00		2
1 FTE FIREFIGHTER		79,600.00			79,600.00	2
FIREFIGHTER OT REDUCTION		(30,000.00)			(30,000.00)	2
PATROL SERGEANT			117,000.00		117,000.00	2
CORRIDOR PLAN			37,500.00	37,500.00		2
RENTAL INSPECTIONS				25,000.00	25,000.00	2
CONTINGENCY	100,000.00					1
LEVY REDUCTION/APPLY FUND BALANCE		(47,100.00)				1
.5 CIVIL ENGINEER					44,500.00	1
DIGITAL EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN				72,600.00		1
EMPLOYEE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM		20,000.00				1
EMPLOYEE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (MODIFIED)					10,000.00	1
2 FTE FIREFIGHTER						-
PROPOSED EXPENDITURE CHANGES	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 280,300.00	\$ 397,300.00	\$ 392,900.00	\$ 319,400.00	
REVENUES:						
FUND BALANCE	(100,000.00)					
MASTER MECHANIC REVENUE		(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)		
CIVIL ENGINEER REVENUE		(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)		
PROPOSED REVENUE CHANGES	\$ (100,000.00)	\$ (120,000.00)	\$ (120,000.00)	\$ (120,000.00)	\$ -	
NET IMPACT OF CHANGES	\$ -	\$ 160,300.00	\$ 277,300.00	\$ 272,900.00	\$ 319,400.00	
REMAINING CAPACITY (CONTINGENCY)	300,000.00	119,700.00	2,700.00	7,100.00	80,600.00	
NET RATE IMPACT	\$ 10.50699468	\$ 10.55004666	\$ 10.58146951	\$ 10.58028780	\$ 10.59277637	

AMENDMENTS

2019 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS
Council Sheet

	PAGE	SANITARY	PROP. IMP. EQUIPMENT	PARK IMPROVE.	TIF	STORM	WATER	TRAFFIC STREETS SIDEWALKS	TOTAL
<u>ADD:</u>									\$ -
<u>DELETE:</u>									
1		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
6		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>FEC (FAVORABLE ECONOMIC CONDITION) PROJECT:</u>									
* COMPASS WAY		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,500,000.00	\$ 1,500,000

* Staff Amendments

** Council Amendments

DEBT Projection
Debt Analysis with \$1.5MM
 Updated 11/7/2018

General Obligation Debt

EXHIBIT A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Existing Debt</u>	<u>Future Debt</u>	<u>Debt Principal Retired</u>		<u>Debt Principal Taken On</u>	<u>Net Balance as of 12/31</u>	<u>Change from Previous Year</u>	<u>Equalized Value</u>	<u>Debt Limit</u>	<u>Percentage of Debt Limit Used</u>
2014	\$21,469,770		\$21,469,770		\$27,303,802	\$147,228,959	\$5,834,032	\$3,748,827,600	\$187,441,380	78.55%
2015	\$26,028,424		\$26,028,424		\$24,210,000	\$145,410,535	(\$1,818,424)	\$3,743,645,000	\$187,182,250	77.68%
2016	\$35,455,510		\$36,635,510		\$30,101,300	\$138,876,325	(\$6,534,210)	\$3,776,225,300	\$188,811,265	73.55%
2017	\$14,846,403		\$14,846,403		\$11,270,000	\$135,299,922	(\$3,576,403)	\$3,931,778,200	\$196,588,910	68.82%
2018	\$15,426,315		\$15,426,315		\$11,440,000	\$131,313,607	(\$3,986,315)	\$4,073,682,600	\$203,684,130	64.47%
2019	\$16,054,035		\$16,054,035	**	\$13,900,000	\$129,159,571	(\$2,154,035)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	63.41%
2020	\$15,582,136	\$670,000	\$16,252,136	**	\$12,400,000	\$125,307,436	(\$3,852,136)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	61.52%
2021	\$14,541,514	\$1,610,000	\$16,151,514	**	\$12,400,000	\$121,555,922	(\$3,751,514)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	59.68%
2022	\$12,411,391	\$2,565,000	\$14,976,391	**	\$12,400,000	\$118,979,531	(\$2,576,391)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	58.41%
2023	\$11,397,340	\$3,560,000	\$14,957,340	**	\$12,400,000	\$116,422,191	(\$2,557,340)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	57.16%
2024	\$10,084,082	\$4,610,000	\$14,694,082	**	\$12,400,000	\$114,128,109	(\$2,294,082)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	56.03%
2025	\$9,087,960	\$5,710,000	\$14,797,960	**	\$12,400,000	\$111,730,150	(\$2,397,960)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	54.85%
2026	\$7,775,149	\$6,860,000	\$14,635,149	**	\$12,400,000	\$109,495,000	(\$2,235,149)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	53.76%
2027	\$6,570,000	\$8,080,000	\$14,650,000	**	\$12,400,000	\$107,245,000	(\$2,250,000)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	52.65%
2028	\$5,520,000	\$8,790,000	\$14,310,000	**	\$12,400,000	\$105,335,000	(\$1,910,000)	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	51.71%
2029	\$4,290,000	\$7,945,000	\$12,235,000	**	\$12,400,000	\$105,500,000	\$165,000	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	51.80%
2030	\$4,355,000	\$7,270,000	\$11,625,000	**	\$12,400,000	\$106,275,000	\$775,000	\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	52.18%

* Assumes no future increases in Equalized Value over current January 1, 2018 actual.

** Includes future principal payments on additional debt issued in 2019 and beyond assuming a 5.0% interest rate and level payments with 10 and 20 year amortization.

DEBT Projection
Debt Analysis without \$1.5MM
 Updated 11/7/2018

General Obligation Debt

EXHIBIT A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Existing Debt</u>	<u>Future Debt</u>	<u>Debt Principal Retired</u>		<u>Debt Principal Taken On</u>		<u>Net Balance as of 12/31</u>		<u>Change from Previous Year</u>		Equalized Value	Debt Limit	Percentage of Debt Limit Used
2014	\$21,469,770		\$21,469,770		\$27,303,802		\$147,228,959		\$5,834,032		\$3,748,827,600	\$187,441,380	78.55%
2015	\$26,028,424		\$26,028,424		\$24,210,000		\$145,410,535		(\$1,818,424)		\$3,743,645,000	\$187,182,250	77.68%
2016	\$35,455,510		\$36,635,510		\$30,101,300		\$138,876,325		(\$6,534,210)		\$3,776,225,300	\$188,811,265	73.55%
2017	\$14,846,403		\$14,846,403		\$11,270,000		\$135,299,922		(\$3,576,403)		\$3,931,778,200	\$196,588,910	68.82%
2018	\$15,426,315		\$15,426,315		\$11,440,000		\$131,313,607		(\$3,986,315)		\$4,073,682,600	\$203,684,130	64.47%
2019	\$16,054,035		\$16,054,035	**	\$12,400,000		\$127,659,571		(\$3,654,035)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	62.68%
2020	\$15,582,136	\$565,000	\$16,147,136	**	\$12,400,000		\$123,912,436		(\$3,747,136)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	60.84%
2021	\$14,541,514	\$1,465,000	\$16,006,514	**	\$12,400,000		\$120,305,922		(\$3,606,514)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	59.06%
2022	\$12,411,391	\$2,410,000	\$14,821,391	**	\$12,400,000		\$117,884,531		(\$2,421,391)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	57.88%
2023	\$11,397,340	\$3,400,000	\$14,797,340	**	\$12,400,000		\$115,487,191		(\$2,397,340)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	56.70%
2024	\$10,084,082	\$4,440,000	\$14,524,082	**	\$12,400,000		\$113,363,109		(\$2,124,082)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	55.66%
2025	\$9,087,960	\$5,530,000	\$14,617,960	**	\$12,400,000		\$111,145,150		(\$2,217,960)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	54.57%
2026	\$7,775,149	\$6,675,000	\$14,450,149	**	\$12,400,000		\$109,095,000		(\$2,050,149)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	53.56%
2027	\$6,570,000	\$7,885,000	\$14,455,000	**	\$12,400,000		\$107,040,000		(\$2,055,000)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	52.55%
2028	\$5,520,000	\$8,585,000	\$14,105,000	**	\$12,400,000		\$105,335,000		(\$1,705,000)		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	51.71%
2029	\$4,290,000	\$7,945,000	\$12,235,000	**	\$12,400,000		\$105,500,000		\$165,000		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	51.80%
2030	\$4,355,000	\$7,270,000	\$11,625,000	**	\$12,400,000		\$106,275,000		\$775,000		\$4,073,682,600 *	\$203,684,130	52.18%

* Assumes no future increases in Equalized Value over current January 1, 2018 actual.

** Includes future principal payments on additional debt issued in 2019 and beyond assuming a 5.0% interest rate and level payments with 10 and 20 year amortization.